

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

VOL. XLII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1829.

No. 38.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for One Dollar, and for each continuance after, Twenty-five Cents. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1st, 1829—which, if not lifted before the 1st of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as Dead Letters.

A.
Mary Adams(widow).
Peter Beissell 8
David Burns
John Bare, Sen.
William Beard
Thomas W. Black
Tobias C. Boyers
Catharine Biescker
William Bailey 2
John Blocher
Margaret W. Black
Lewis Baker
James Bond
David Beecher
David Boyers
Lucy Blackford
John Boyer
Alexander Bond
Col. Rich'd Brown
Daniel Beitler
David Bosselman
James Bell, Esq.
Ezek'l Buckingham 2
Elizabeth Brough.
C.
Daniel Confort
Jas. A. Caldwell 3
John Cashman
Mary Clark
Ira Clark
John Cowenover
Jacob Cassatt, Jr. 2
Jacob Clutz
David Chamberlain
Martha E. Caldwell
John S. Clark.
D.
Henry G. Dill
Elias Degoff
John Dickson, Esq.
Charles Delap 2.
E.
Benjamin England
John Etzler
John Ehrhart
Amelia Edwards
Sarah Edie 3
George Evilhawk.
F.
Wm. Fahnestock
Robert Fletcher
Jared Ford
David Fleck
George Fisher
Hannah Ferree
Catharine Ferguson
David Foutz.
G.
David Garvin
William Green
Henry Gilbert
Hugh Galigher's
Heirs
James Gregory.
H.
John Heagy
Jesse Hamilton
Thomas Hagerman
Daniel Henry 2
Sarah Henderson
J.
Dr. James Jamison.
K.
Isaac Kline
Casper Knott
Leander Kerr
Winary Kamov
Cornelius Knight
Abraham King, Esq. 2
William Kimble.
L.
Peter Linard
JOHN HERSH, Jr. P. M.
(July 7.)

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburgh, (Little-Town), Pa. July 1. 1829.

Capt. John M. Bayley 5
Win. Crum 5
Elizabeth Eberman 2
John Getts 5
James Graham
Agnes Gillis
Michael Harner
Lewis Herney
Eliza Hacins
Baltzer Hassin
Elizabeth King
Michael Kitzmiller
Jacob Kitzmiller
Wm. Lee

F. LEAS, P. M.
(July 7.)

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HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.



The Subscriber offers for Sale his

House and Lot,

SITUATE on the Public Square, in the Borough of Gettysburg. The house is of brick, two-stories high, with a two-story brick back building—and the situation pleasant. It will be sold at a reasonable price, and upon accommodating terms.

JOHN HERSH, JR.

July 7. st
The Subscriber has also for sale, a PIANO FORTE, which, to any person wanting an article of the kind, will be sold low.

J. H.

BOOT & SHOEMAKING.

JOHN AGNEW,

RETURNS thanks to his friends for past favors, and informs them and the public, that he entered into Partnership on the 1st of July inst. and that the business will hereafter be conducted by

John Agnew, & Son, who will manufacture all kinds of Boots and Shoes, in a neat, substantial, and fashionable manner, and at moderate prices, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, July 7. st

NOTICE.

AS the Subscriber has formed a connexion in business, it is very desirable that all his old accounts should be immediately settled: he therefore requests those indebted to him to call, for that purpose, on or before the first day of August next. Due attention to this call may save trouble and expense.

JOHN AGNEW.

July 7. st

TO OUR CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 24th day of August next, for the hearing of us and our Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

SAMUEL STEFFY.
WILLIAM JACOBS.

July 14. st

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED

Valuable Medicines.

LEE'S Famous Antibilious Pills, 25 and 50 cts. per box, in tin boxes. The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons of every situation and every age.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—A medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

All of which they will sell, at the most reduced prices, for CASH.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 1st day of October next, on the premises, the following valuable Property:

A Tract of first rate LIMESTONE LAND,

Late the Estate of JOHN M'CREEARY, deceased, situate partly in Conowago, and partly in Mountpleasant townships, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Henry Wirt, Abraham Reiff, Henry Herring, Widow Wills, and others, and containing

221 Acres, & 118 Perches, neat measure, PATENTED LAND.

The Improvements are, a two-story

Log House, a 1½ story

House, a Still-house, a double log Barn, and other Out-buildings; an elegant Well of water, with a Pump, convenient to the house, also a good Spring, convenient to the house:

Two Lime-stone Quarries

opened, with a sufficiency of Timber to carry on the Distilling or Lime-burning; an Orchard; two Meadows, one of which can be well watered:

An elegant Mill Seat,

which has been indicated by a Millwright. This Farm is situated on the little Conowago creek, one mile from the Roman Catholic Chapel, four miles from Hanover; a public road passing the door: and has long been known as one of the surest, and as productive as any in the neighborhood. Persons wishing to see the property will call upon Thomas M'Creeary, one of the Executors, who resides on the Farm, and who will shew the same.

The above mentioned Farm can be divided, very advantageously, into two.

The Conditions,—five thousand dollars in hand, on the first of April next, the remainder in six equal yearly payments. An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be given. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, when attendance will be given by

THOMAS M'CREEARY, Esq.
JOSEPH M'CREEARY, Esq.

June 30.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Property,

IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains 20 ACRES OF LAND, in good order, well fenced—on which are erected a two-story HOUSE, formerly occupied as a Tavern, and other suitable Buildings. It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It now rents for \$130. It will be sold cheap.

T. STEVENS, Trustee.

May 19. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between GALLOWAY and M'CREEARY, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to said Firm, are requested to call and settle, either by Note or otherwise, as it may answer them, on or before the first day of July next. The Saddling will now be carried on by Mr. M'Creeary, at the old Stand.

JOHN GALLOWAY,
DAVID M'CREEARY.

April 17, 1829. tf

DAVID M'CREEARY,

Saddle, Bridle and Harness-

maker,

RETURNS thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal encouragement he received when in partnership with Mr. Galloway—and hopes, by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

April 28.

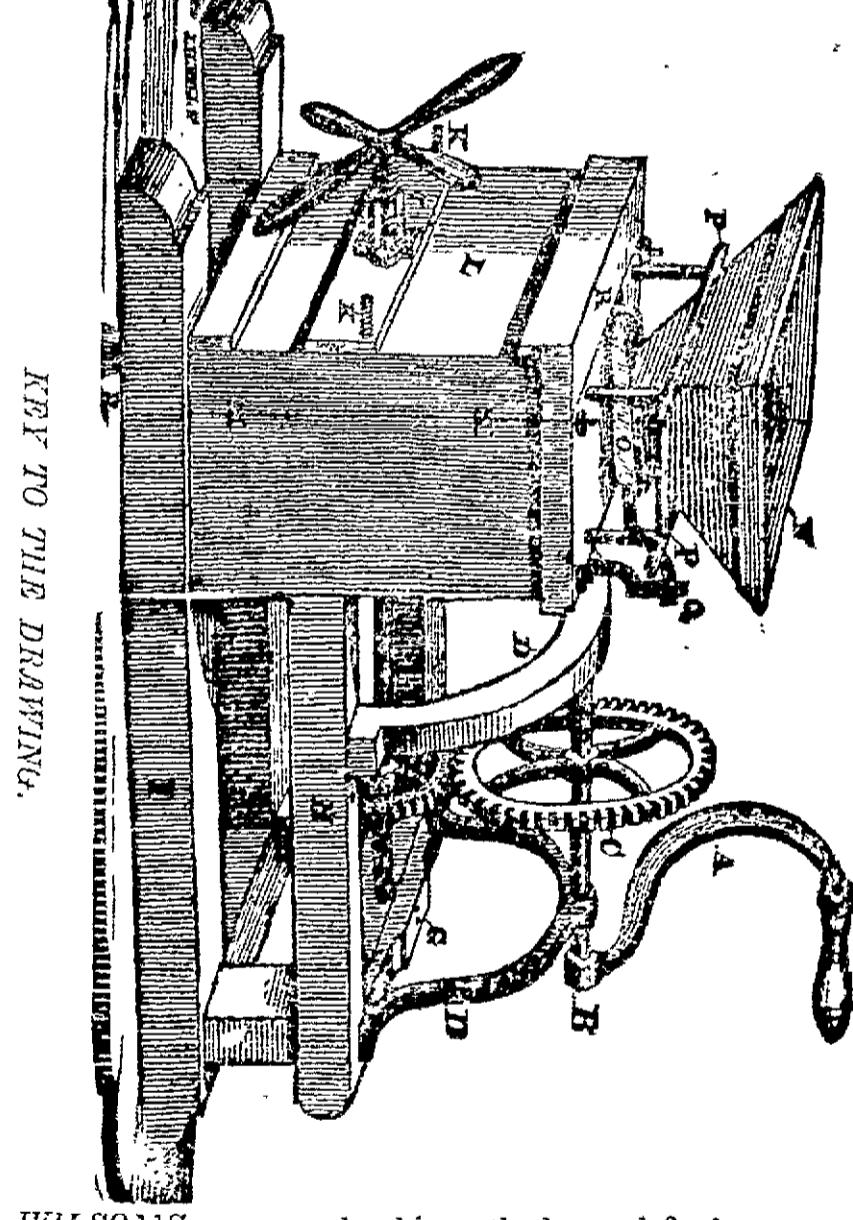
New Goods.

BT. GILBERT,

BESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from the City an assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Queensware—which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce, in West York-street, one square from the Court-house.

Gettysburg, May 19. tf



HARRIS & WILSON'S
Patent Perpendicular
GRIST MILL.

THE Proprietors of this new Improvement and highly valued article, have the satisfaction to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have lately put into successful operation one of the above named Mills, and, with perfect confidence in its utility, and great advantage over any mill now in use, they recommend it to Manufacturers for all species of grinding.

Applications for Mills or Rights, to be made to the Proprietors in Gettysburg, or to Joseph Hanky, corner of Howard and Franklin streets, Baltimore—who will furnish at the shortest notice Mills, which he will warrant to grind from two to eight bushels per hour.

DAVID GARVIN,

WILLIAM GARVIN.

Gettysburg, May 25. tf

N. B. Mr. Hanky will furnish Canvas Straps, which are warranted superior to any ever offered to the Public, for driving all kinds of Machinery.—He will also furnish French Burr Mill-Stones, of any size, and of the first quality, at the most reduced prices.

CERTIFICATES.

I, the subscriber, living three and a half miles from Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, state of Pennsylvania.

JOHN COX.

Franklin County, Pa. May 22, 1829.

THIS is to Certify, that Mr. Joseph Hanky, of Baltimore, has put up for me, one of Messrs. Harris and Wilson's Patent Perpendicular Grist Mills—the stones of which are five inches in diameter—on which Wheat, Rye and Corn can be ground at the rate of about three bushels per hour, and do good work, and requires but a small power.

LIFE'S SUNNY SPOTS.

By WM. LEGGETT.

Though life's a dark and thorny path,
Its goal the silent tomb,
It yet some spots of sunshine hath,
That smile amidst the gloom.
The friend who weal and woe partakes,
Unchanged whate'er our lot,
Who kindly sooths the heart that aches—
Is sure a sunny spot.

The wife, who half our burden bears,
And utters not a moan;
Whose ready hand wipes off our tears,
Unheeded all her own;—
Who treasures every kindly word,
Each harsher one forgot,
And carols blithely as a bird—
She's too a sunny spot.

The child who lifts at morn and eve,
In play its tiny voice;
Who grieves whene'er its parents grieve,
And joys when they rejoice;
In whose bright eye young genius glows;
Whose heart, without a blot,
Is fresh and pure as summer rose—
That child's a sunny spot.

There's yet upon life's weary road,
One spot of brighter glow,
Where sorrow half forgets its load,
And tears no longer flow;
Friendship may wither, love decline,
Our child, dishonor blot;
But still undim'd that spot will shine—
Religion lights that spot.

Extract from "Recollections of the Jersey Prison-Ship," just issued from the press of Mr. Hugh H. Brown.

A few days before the fourth of July, we had made such preparations as our circumstances would admit, for an observance of the anniversary of American Independence. We had procured some supplies wherewith to make ourselves merry on the occasion; and intended to spend the day in such innocent pastime and amusement as our situation would afford; not dreaming that our proceedings would give umbrage to our keepers, as it was far from our intention to trouble or insult them. We thought, that although prisoners, we had a right, on that day at least, to sing and be merry. As soon as we were permitted to go on deck in the morning, thirteen little national flags were displayed in a row upon the booms. We were soon ordered by the guard to take them away; and as we neglected to obey the command, they triumphantly demolished, and trampled them under foot.

Unfortunately for us, our guards at that time, were Scotchmen, who next to the Refugees, were the objects of our greatest hatred; but their destruction of our flags was merely viewed in silence, with the contempt which it merited.

During the time we remained on deck, several patriotic songs were sung, and choruses were repeated; but not a word was intentionally spoken to give offence to our guards. They were, nevertheless, evidently dissatisfied with our proceedings, as will soon appear. Their moroseness was a prelude of what was to follow. We were in a short time, forbidden to pass along the common gangways; and every attempt to do so, was repelled by the bayonet. Although thus incommoded, our mirth still continued. Songs were still sung, accompanied with occasional cheers. Things thus proceeded until about four o'clock; when the guards were turned out, and we received orders to descend between decks; where we were immediately driven, at the point of the bayonet.

After being thus sent below in the greatest confusion, at that early and unusual hour, and having heard the gratings closed and fastened above us, we supposed that the barbarous resentment of our guards was fully satisfied; but we were mistaken; for they had further vengeance in store, and merely waited for an opportunity to make us feel its weight.

The prisoners continued their singing, between decks; and were, of course, more noisy than usual, but for bore, even under their existing temptations, to utter any insult or aggravating expressions. At least, I heard nothing of the kind, unless our patriotic songs could be so construed.

In the course of the evening, we were ordered to desist from making any further noise. This order not being fully complied with, at about nine o'clock the guards descended among us, with lanterns and drawn cutlasses in their hands. The poor, helpless prisoners retreated from the hatchway, as far as their crowded situation would permit; while their cowardly assailants followed as far as they dared, cutting and wounding every one within their reach; and then ascended to the upper deck, exulting in the gratification of their revenge.

Many of the prisoners were wounded; but from the total darkness, neither their number nor their situation could be ascertained; & if this had been possible, it was not in the power of their companions to afford them the least relief. During the whole of that tragical night, their groans and lamentations were dreadful in the extreme. Being in the gun room, I was at some dis-

tance from the immediate scene of this bloody outrage; but the distance was by no means far enough to prevent my hearing their continual cries, from the extremity of pain, their applications for assistance, and their curses upon the head of their brutal assailants.

It had been the usual custom for each prisoner to carry below, when he descended at sunset, a pint of water, to quench his thirst during the night. But on this occasion, we had thus been driven to our dungeons, three hours before the setting of the sun, and without our usual supply of water.

Of this night I cannot describe the horrors. The day had been very sultry, and the heat was extreme throughout the ship. The unusual number of hours during which we had been crowded together between decks, the foul atmosphere and sickening heat, the additional excitement and restlessness caused by the wanton attack which had been made;—above all, the want of water, not a drop of which could we obtain during the whole night, to cool our parched tongues; the imprecations of those who were half-distracted with their burning thirst, the shrieks and wailings of the wounded, the struggles and groans of the dying, together formed a combination of horrors which no pen can describe.

In the agonies of their suffering, the prisoners invited, and even challenged their inhuman guards to descend once more among them; but they were prudent enough not to attempt it.

Their cries and supplications for water were terrible; and were, of themselves, sufficient to render sleep impossible. Oppressed with the heat, I found my way to the grating of the main hatchway, where on former nights I had frequently passed some time, for the benefit of the little current of air which circulated through the bars. I obtained a place on the larboard side of the hatchway, where I stood facing the East; and endeavored as much as possible, to draw my attention from the terrific sounds below me, by watching through the grating, the progress of the stars. I there spent hour after hour, in following with my eye, the motion of a particular star, as it rose and ascended, until it passed over beyond my sight.

How I longed for the day to dawn! At length the morning light began to appear: but still our torments were increasing every moment. As the usual hour for us to ascend to the upper deck approached, the Working Party were mustered, near the hatchway; & we were all anxiously waiting for the opportunity to cool our weary frames, to breathe for a while the pure air, and above all to procure water to quench our intolerable thirst. The time arrived; but still the gratings were not removed.—Hour after hour passed on, and still we were not released. Our minds were at length seized with the horrible suspicion that our tyrants had determined to make a finishing stroke of their cruelty, and rid themselves of us altogether.

It was not until ten o'clock in the forenoon, that the gratings were at length removed. We hurried on deck, and thronged to the water cask, which was completely exhausted before our thirst was allayed. So great was the struggle around the cask, that the guards were again turned out to disperse the crowd.

In a few hours, however, we received a new supply of water; but it seemed impossible to allay our thirst; and the applications at the cask were incessant, until sunset.

Our rations were delivered to us; but, of course, not until long after the usual hour.—During the whole day, however, no fire was kindled for cooking, in the Galley. All the food which we consumed that day, we were obliged to swallow raw. Every thing indeed had been entirely deranged by the events of the past night; and several days had elapsed before order was restored. This was at length obtained by a change of the guard, who, to our great joy, were relieved by a party of Hessians.

The average number who died on board, during the period of twenty-four hours, was about five; but on the morning of the fifth of July, eight or ten corpses were found below. Many had been badly wounded, to whom, in the total darkness of the night, it was impossible for their companions to render any assistance; and even during the next day, they received no attention, except that which was afforded by their fellow prisoners, who had nothing to administer to their comfort; not even bandages for their wounds.

I was not personally acquainted with any of those who died or were wounded on that night. No equal number had ever died in the same period of time, during my confinement. This unusual mortality was of course caused by the increased sufferings of the night.

Since that time, I have often, while standing on the deck of a good ship under my command, and viewing the rising stars, thought upon the terrors of that night when I stood watching their

gress, through the gratings of the old Jersey. And when I now contrast my present situation, in the full enjoyment of liberty, health and every earthly comfort, I cannot but muse upon the contrast, and bless the great and good Being from whom my comforts have been derived. I do not now regret my sufferings: for the recollection of them has ever taught me how to enjoy my after life, with a greater degree of contentment, than I should, perhaps, have otherwise experienced.

Washington attended the inauguration of the elder Adams, in the simple garb of a Virginia planter—a grey coat buttoned up to the chin, buckskin breeches and white topped boots. He had never before showed himself at the seat of government but in a military uniform, or in a full dress of the day, and now, when he wore upon his person the badges of revolutionary retirement and private citizenship, it seemed as if the love and veneration of the people was increased ten fold. Neither the splendor of foreign Ambassadors, nor the distinction with which the chief magistracy of the Union invested the new President, could divert from him the public attention but for a moment. All eyes were fixed upon him even during the ceremony of the inauguration, and silent and attentive as the crowd were, he could hardly move without exciting among them an audible murmur.—When the ceremony was done, Washington left the party of distinguished personages who surrounded Mr. Adams, and withdrew to his private lodgings. The whole multitude followed him, and crowded round his door with acclamations.

Vegetable Diet.—The Indians of S. America are very strong limbed, and capable of enduring great fatigue.—Their every day pedestrian feats are truly astonishing. Guides perform a long journey at the rate of 20 or 25 leagues a day. Their usual pace is a jog trot.—They take short steps, and carry their feet close to the ground. They go up and down mountain sides quicker than a mule; and horsemen, whom they accompany as guides, have frequently occasion to call after them, to request them to slacken their pace. A battalion, 800 strong, has been known to march 13 or 14 leagues in one day, without leaving more than 10 or 12 stragglers on the road. The Indian subsists on a very small quantity of the simplest food. A leather pouch containing *cocoa*, suspended from his neck, is worn next the breast. A handful or two of roasted maize is tied up in one corner of his pouch, and, in general, these are the only provisions for a very long day's journey.

Cobbett, the English farmer and writer, is remarkable for mingled eccentricity and good sense, affectation and plainness. In one of his late effusions he states, that his family of 12 persons have been without wine, spirits, tea, coffee, sugar, the articles furnished by the grocer, wheat, or any thing proceeding from wheat, for three months, and that nothing, not of the produce of the soil of England, has been admitted beneath his farm roof for three months.—As evidence of the perfect health of those who have lived with such temperance, he offers to bet any man one hundred pounds that he will not find under any six roofs twelve persons having so many square inches of red on their cheeks as by fair alinement shall be ascertained to belong to his family.

Vegetable Barometers.—A French paper states that numerous plants afford true and convenient hints concerning the weather, which it may be agreeable to some to be informed of. Chickweed is said always to close its blossoms sometime before a rain; so that when they are observed open, one may calculate on dry weather for at least several hours. As long as they continue to unfold and display themselves, the whole day may be depended upon. If, on the contrary, the flowers withdraw themselves into their green envelope, the pedestrian need wish no better hint to take his umbrella on his walk. All kinds of clover, we are further informed, close up their leaves at the approach of a storm, and this is so marked a characteristic of that family of plants, that they are often denominated "the farmer's barometer." The same practice is observed in tulips, and the greater part of the flowers with yellow blossoms, in preparation for rain. Wild sorrel does the same in France; and in other countries the mountain ebony, the acacia, and sensitive plants generally, do the same.

The North Carolina Register says—“We are informed that a Gold Mine has been recently discovered in Davidson county, containing a vein of the precious metal, eighty feet in width.—This is the largest vein ever heard of either in this or any other country.—The veins generally vary in width from two to five feet.”

Fashion.—The King of England held a grand Levee on the 30th of April, at which, it is stated, nearly 1400 persons were present. Among this immense company were 19 Ambassadors, 25 State officers, 12 Dukes, 33 Earls, 60 Lords, 13 Right Honorable, 24 Honourables, 74 Sirs, 18 Bishops and Deans, 7 Reverend Doctors, 29 Reverend Messieurs, 9 Doctors, 5 Barons, 4 Sergeants, 36 Admirals, 79 Generals, 110 Colonels, 45 Majors and Commanders, 165 Captains, 52 Lieutenants and Cornets, and about 300 Messieurs.

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart, the next to escape the censures of the world. If the last interfere with the former, it ought to be entirely neglected; but otherwise it cannot be a greater satisfaction to an honest mind, than to see those approbations which it gives itself, seconded by the applause of the public.—Addison.

It is proposed in a New York paper to form an “Anti-eating-too-much-Society.” It ought to be an “Anti-use-too-little-exercise Society.” The fault lies in not taking exercise in proportion to the quantity of food eaten. We suspect there are few cases known of a laboring man eating too copiously. It is proposed also to form an “Anti-snuff-and-chew-tobacco Society” as a counterpart to this we recommend “A ladies’ anti-lace-yourself-too-tight Society.”

Fowl Drunkenness.—A farmer in Fairfield, Conn. lately soaked his corn in whiskey, for the purpose of intoxicating the wild pigeons which had molested his planting ground. The experiment succeeded well—the marauders, becoming literally *corned*, were easily taken. Am. Manufacturer.

Singular Fact.—A correspondent informs us, that there recently lived at Westown, in this county, in one house, three mothers, two grandmothers, one great grandmother, three daughters, two grand daughters, one great grand daughter, three children and three mothers—the whole family consisting of four females only, all grown persons! Independent Rep.

Influence of Emancipation on Emigration from Ireland.—A vessel sailing from the port of Dublin for America, with between two and three hundred passengers on board, was met in the bay, by the Holyhead steam packet, the captain of which threw on board some English papers, containing accounts of the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill.—The greater number of the Emigrants bearing this news, and overjoyed with the prospect of living in their renovated country, obliged the captain to put them ashore, and willingly forfeiting their passage money, returned to the scenes of their former life, and the expected happiness to be derived from the liberation of their native land.

Irish Vindicator.

REMEDY FOR FLIES.—Farmers might easily save the flesh of horses and cows, and confer a great kindness on their animals, in preventing the usual annoyance of flies by simply oiling the parts most exposed. Flies will not light a moment on the spot, over which an oiled sponge has been pressed. Probably fish or flaxseed oil would answer; but what I have known used with success was the tanners' oil. Every man who is compassionate to his beast, ought to know this remedy, and every livery stable, and Country Inn, ought to have a supply on hand for the use of travellers.

Promotion of Temperance.—A captain of a militia company at Foster, R. I. has been tried, on complaint of a private of his company, for taking his company to a tavern and treating them with rum. He was fined 20 dollars and sentenced to pay costs of prosecution. He has appealed to a higher court.

Negro Slavery.—There are signal events in the course of history, which sometimes bear the appearance of temporal judgments.—“It is a fact worthy of observation, (says Washington Irving in his history of Columbus,) that Hispaniola, the place where this flagrant sin against nature and humanity [Nero Slavery] was first introduced into the new world, has been the first to exhibit an instance of awful retribution.”

To restrain luxury, and prevent the ruin of families, Peter the First, King of Portugal, absolutely forbade all his subjects to buy or sell any of their commodities, without immediate payment, and made the second commission of the offence death.

The Statue of Ceres, dug from the ruins of Megara, and brought to this country by Com. Patterson, has been placed in front of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. It is said to be a noble specimen of Grecian art.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Navy of the United States now consists of seven ships of the line, seven frigates of the first class, four frigates of the second class, twelve sloops of war, and seven schooners. The oldest vessels are the frigates United States, Constitution, and Constellation, all built in the year 1787. There are now building in the United States, seven ships of the line and six frigates. Of the rank of Lieutenants and upwards there are 325; Surgeons and Surgeons' Mates, 97; Pursers 41; Chaplains 9; Midshipmen 445; Sailing Masters 30; Boatmen 17; Gunners 19; Carpenters 13; Sail Makers 14. In the Marine Corps there are—one Colonel, nine Captains, and 39 Lieutenants. The oldest officer in the Navy is John Rodgers, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Navy. He entered the service in March, 1798. His present commission is dated 5th March, 1799. There are fifteen Navy Agents, seven Navy Store-Keepers, and eight Naval Constructors. The estimate required for the Navy during 1829, is \$3,006,277. Wash. Chron.

Anecdote for the Ladies.—The prison report of Connecticut, among other things, contains a short exposition of the difficulties and vexation which the officers of the prison have to encounter in the government of the four female convicts under their care, and the Directors most ungallantly assert that these four make more trouble than the whole remaining 93 convicts of the other sex. But not content with this, they repeat a remark made to them, as they pretend, by the superintendent of the Auburn State Prison. “I have (says he) under my care, about four hundred and fifty male prisoners, and nine females; and I could cheerfully undertake the care of an additional four hundred and fifty men, to be rid of the nine women.” What a brute!

CHRISTIANA, April 12. **The Magnetic Pole.**—Letters have been received from Professor Hansteen and his companions to the 19th February. On the 12th Sept. they left Tobolsk, and travelled on sledges, the cold being 40 degrees Reaumur, so that the frozen quicksilver could be cut with a knife. On the 31st they arrived at Tomsk; on the 21st of Jan. 1829, at Krasnojarsk; and on the 7th of Feb. at Irkutsk, which is about 4,000 versts from Tobolsk.—They afterwards visited Kiachta, and crossed the frontier of China; but the most agreeable result is, that the desired object of the journey is accomplished, as the observations have proved perfectly satisfactory—and the magnetic pole is found. Centuries will perhaps elapse before Siberia will be again so thoroughly observed. When the letters were despatched, it was resolved that the journey should be extended to Nertschinsk, from which place Professor Hansteen would return to Krasnojarsk. His companion, Lieut. Due, was to go alone to Jakutsk, 2,700 versts N. E. of Irkutsk, and perhaps proceed down the river Lena to the Frozen Ocean; and they intended to meet again at Jeniseisk, in September or October.

The good sense and the soundness of the views comprised in the following article, will doubtless strike the reader. Those who argue against protecting manufactures, insist on forgetting that without this protection the foreigner would get the control of our market, and when he once had it, he would be able to put up the prices fifty per cent. higher than our manufacturers now compel him to sell for. Some people seem to imagine that cotton can be manufactured to order, as a miller grinds a grist, and that goods ought to be furnished only when the consumer calls for them. All beyond this they denominate aurious extension of business. It may prove so in individual cases, but it will never be true in the aggregate.

Prov. American.

The New Pope.—It would seem by accounts from Rome, that the New Pope is daily becoming more popular. He has manifested a disposition to exercise his high power on the most liberal and tolerant principles. He has annulled all privations and prohibitions, and has restored the Hebrews as well as Christians of every denomination to the full enjoyment of all their former privileges. This liberality on the part of his Holiness was appreciated with due respect and veneration, and gave birth to feelings of the most lively joy among the inhabitants of Rome.

Coming Out.—The Kentucky Commentator, published at Frankfort, says—“Col. John Simon Smith, we are informed, declines accepting the office of United States Attorney for this district. The reason was not mentioned; but it is said, that Mr. Smith has lately declared himself in favor of Mr. Clay for the next President, and does not find himself in the condition in which the present administration expects to see every man whom it appoints to office; and the administration, as tried by its acts, is, we imagine, such as he does not feel disposed to take office under.” Bch. Gaz.

THE SENTINEL.

"When Mr. Hersh was appointed Post-Master in this town, he [the Editor of the *Sentinel*] exercised the privilege of grumbling to quite as great an extent as he does at present"—says the *gentlemanly* Editor of the "Republican Compiler"—and refers to my files for evidence. To show with what recklessness of truth and character, Mr. LeFever puts forth his assertions, we extract the following—and remark by way of explanation, that deserved censure was at that time cast upon Mr. Meigs, then Post Master General, for having ordered an election to be held, and afterwards countering it—and not for the appointment of Mr. Hersh.

From the *Sentinel*, Jan. 22, 1823.

"We have no doubt Mr. Hersh will fulfil the duties of the office with correctness and fidelity."

From the *Sentinel*, Jan. 29, 1823.

"We take it as on to say, that had Mr. Hersh been apportioned at once, no blame could have been attached to the circumstance; for, we have every reason to believe, that he will be a good officer."

So that it is evident we grumbled not at the appointment of Mr. Hersh, but, on the contrary, felt confident that he would be a good officer (in which opinion we have not been in error)—but we blamed the inconsistency of the Post-Master General.

It was scarcely necessary to have noticed the unfeigned remarks of Mr. LeFever in this instance—but lest, perhaps, some might be led to believe his assertions, we have extracted the above.

From the *National Intelligencer*.

The Baltimore Commercial Chronicle makes some appropriate remarks upon the strange rumor which has just floated to the surface of the tide of public gossip, that the minister of his Majesty George the IV. (with the aid of our Minister to England) are about to make a Tariff of Duties on Imports for the United States! Such is the plain English of the "rumor." The thing is absolutely incredible, far exceeding any absurdity that has ever been conceived of under the wildest notions of "reform." We hope that the story is altogether a hoax, though it is given to the world from a very respectable source. It is added to the rumor, that "the British Minister at Washington approves of the project." No doubt of it. How could the British commercial, manufacturing and fiscal interests be better promoted, than by a tariff to be made by treaty, such as the Government of Great Britain will approve of? If Mr. VAUGHAN has persuaded the administration into any such measure, his country will build him statues of gold, and crown him with unsading laurels, for achieving a greater victory than the Duke of WELLINGTON ever dreamt of:

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

Rumor.—There is a rumor, (we know not on what authority,) that preparations are making for an arrangement with Great Britain, on a basis of extended commercial reciprocity, and that a tariff on imports will be agreed upon between that government and the United States, which will meet the approbation of both. It is said the British Minister at Washington approves of the project, and that a special mission to England is on foot, for the purpose of completing the arrangements.

From the *Baltimore Chronicle*.

We know not on what authority the above rumor rests; but from the respectability of the journal in which it appeared, we consider it entitled to consideration, and shall, therefore, give it a passing notice. In the present state of commerce, we know not what advantage could possibly accrue to our country from the projected *special embassy*, unless the expenditure of some twenty or thirty thousand dollars of the people's money can be so considered. As to any arrangement which can be made, we hold it impracticable for one to be so formed as to be anything but reciprocal in its operation, whatever it may promise on its face.

To be reciprocal, the advantages should be as beneficial to one country as the other; and we presume there is no one who will undertake to say that the relative situation of America and England, at present, would allow of any interchange of their respective articles of production, that would place them on any thing like a footing of equality. What are our great agricultural articles of export? Wheat, cotton and tobacco. The first of these is only needed in Great Britain in times of scarcity, when, from the failure of crops, the Island does not afford a sufficiency for home consumption, or in times of war, when it may be required to supply the demands of her armies abroad; and for both of these contingencies, the present regulations are so ample as not to need further arrangement. And, as for cotton, the manufacturers of the manufac-

there are considerations which would at all times induce England to be cautious how she grants increased facilities to the foreign grower; and, therefore, we see nothing to be gained from this quarter. Admitting that England were

to grant to us an arrangement by which less duties would be exacted, it is certainly problematical whether our market would in the least be improved by it; because, in the present condition of things, she has no means of multiplying her demand for the surpluses of our labor. For several months past, flour has been admitted into England on as good terms as we could wish; but that trade has been any thing but a source of emolument to such of our merchants as were engaged in it. The reason is obvious; the supply has been greater than the demand, and hence losses have arisen.

In commercial operations, nations, as well as individuals, should be governed by circumstances. What at one time would be eminently proper, would at another be the reverse of it. So, also, regulations which would suit the condition of two nations, and prove equally beneficial to each, would be as unsuited to that of two others, and might so operate as to advance the prosperity of one, while they might ruin the other. At present, England consumes as much as she would under the projected arrangement, so that, at all events, while the interests of our farmers and planters would not in the least be promoted by it, its inevitable consequences would be the certain ruin of every manufacturing establishment in the country. This once effected, and we think it would not require a prophet to foretel that the British manufacturer would add fifty, if not a hundred per centum to the price of his goods, and thus extract a tax to that amount from the pockets of the American people. For our parts, we are not willing to see the millions of dollars invested in manufacturing establishments sacrificed, and the thousands and tens of thousands of mechanics and artizans now supported by them, cast upon society to seek new employment or starve. We are opposed to the *project* in toto.

The New York Commercial, of Friday, contains the following article, confirmatory of the rumors of the day:

"Suppose, for instance, that Mr. M. LANE, our newly appointed Minister, should go out armed with instructions to negotiate away the Tariff. Such a project, we have reason to know, has been under deliberation by the Executive; and legal advice, as we have reason to believe, has been taken, as to the extent with which the treaty-making power will warrant the Executive in negotiating away the acts of Congress. The British Minister, we are also given to understand, has been consulted, as to the probable disposition of his Government to relax their corn laws in favor of the United States, upon condition that all descriptions of their manufactures shall be admitted into the ports of the United States, under a moderate uniform duty, to be reciprocal between the two Nations. His answer was favorable; but whether Mr. M. Lane will finally go out with such instructions, we cannot tell. Certain it is, that the project has been seriously entertained, and it is therefore possible that those who suffer from the operations of the Tariff may yet find relief, without waiting for the tardy and doubtful process of legislation."

HENRY CLAY.

It is evident that this distinguished statesman is more deeply seated in the affections of his fellow citizens of the west, than he was any time previous.—And this, notwithstanding the unceasing efforts of partisan prints to produce a contrary effect. There is a point at which slander and obloquy react powerfully in favor of the object.—This point the reckless abusers of Mr. Clay have long since reached; and, therefore, every new effort of these wretches, does but tend to increase the impulse of affectionate greeting which Mr. Clay receives on all sides from his fellow citizens.

A committee of the citizens of Bardstown, and of Nelson county, (Ky.) have addressed a letter to Mr. Clay, inviting him to visit them, and partake of a public dinner. We have not space for the whole, but insert the closing paragraph of their communication, together with Mr. Clay's reply—promising to visit them sometime in the course of the summer.

"Thus impressed, we look with an assured hope to your speedy restoration to the favor and confidence of the people in every section of this Union. It is as citizens of the Union we address you, as an American Statesman—as one who has shown an equal wish to afford protection to the planter and sugar manufacturer of the South—the farmer of the Western and Middle section, as in the North and East—as a friend to the Union—as a supporter of the Independence of your country, and of the industry of her citizens in every quarter, that

we render to you this testimony of our high approbation and sincere regard."

ASHLAND, 9th June, 1829.

GENTLEMEN:

Mr. Beal delivered the letter which you as a committee, of a number of the citizens of Bardstown and Nelson county, did me the honor to address to me on the 28th ult. wishing me to visit them, and to partake of a public dinner. I have never enjoyed the satisfaction of being in Nelson county; and as I am anxious to see my friends and any portion of my fellow citizens there, who may be desirous of cultivating an acquaintance with me, I will avail myself of the friendly invitation which you have communicated, and visit Bardstown during the present summer. I cannot now fix the time, but I will hereafter inform you of it, that I may have an opportunity of seeing as many of my fellow citizens in your quarter as may be convenient.

Concurring entirely with you in the duty of acquiescence in the decision of the majority, by which the late political change was effected, it is at the same time highly satisfactory to be assured, that the last administration possessed your confidence, and that in your judgment, it will bear an advantageous comparison with any that preceded it.

I think it probable that, among the causes which produced that change, those which you have assigned had a powerful influence. I believe that, if the friends of the policy of protecting the products of our own industry against similar rival productions of foreign countries, had been as united and zealous as their opponents, the change of administration would not have been made. Experience, which is our best teacher, will decide what party was right. Practical results already, I think, demonstrate the wisdom of the policy; and I have long believed, with you, that our Southern brethren attribute to it evils which belong to other causes. If the policy were abandoned, and our manufacturing establishments were put down, their great staple, the price of which has been reduced by an excess of supply beyond the joint demand both of Europe and America, would further decline in value.

Their opinions on that subject, without doubt had a considerable tendency in producing that unanimity which marked their opposition to the late administration. The disapprobation of any particular measure of national policy is usually extended to him who is supposed to have had any agency in its adoption. And hence I have, in some degree, shared the fate of the unpopularity of the Tariff, where it is unpopular. Other motives have co-operated in exciting prejudices against me. But confiding as I ever have, and yet do, in the virtue and intelligence of the great body of the people, I anticipate, with perfect assurance, from their equity and impartiality, complete justice to my public conduct and character.

No citizen can deserve to be considered as an American Statesman, who does not direct his exertions to the promotion of the prosperity of the whole and of every part of our country. In the instances where the full measure of the wants of any particular sections would press, with undue severity, upon

the welfare of others, reconciliation should be attempted by an equitable adjustment of varying interests. I have endeavored to be guided by these principles, during my service in the National councils. And I think myself very fortunate in having obtained your approbation. The honorable testimony of it, which you have been pleased to communicate, demands my warm acknowledgment. I appreciate it the more highly because I recognize, among your signatures, the names of some who, having themselves served in the same councils, and in the General Assembly of our own State, know from experience how difficult the task is to accommodate jarring interests and give general satisfaction.

I tender to you, gentlemen, individually, assurances of the perfect esteem and regard of

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

H. CLAY.

Mrsrs. Thomas Speed, &c. &c.

We will introduce the reader to the character of the Editor of the Tele-

graph, at Washington, as drawn by one of his own party, the New York Courier and Enquirer, a leading Jackson paper. The Editor says—

"If our attachment to Gen. Jackson and the members of his administration depended upon our approving of the course which the Editor of the Telegraph has pursued; or upon our consenting to hold fellowship with him

then would our support be short-lived indeed, and our opposition be as violent as our contempt for an unprincipled politician is sincere.

"We have long entertained but one

Jackson, we shall continue to hold the same opinion of him, unless, indeed, he

should see the error of his ways and introduce into his life and writings a deservedly popular principle of reform."

He has certainly supported the administration in justifying the removals and changes which have been made in different parts of the country, but more particularly such as have occurred in the immediate vicinity of Washington, when by a certain mode of telling the truth, and saying that he had no influence, he has strongly impressed upon the public a belief that he is the prime mover of the very important and necessary reforms that have been made. But what has he said in relation to the changes in our foreign ministers; changes which were necessary in themselves, judiciously made, and will prove beneficial to the country? Nothing that he could or should have said. His support has at all times been yielded with a single eye to his own interest; and now when he finds that he is not the very important personage that he supposed himself to be, he falls to, and attacks all those

who will not admit his ridiculous claims to political perfection. The same paper from which we extract the above, contains a violent attack upon two of the most respectable Jackson papers of the south—the "Milledgeville Recorder" and "Journal."

For ourselves, we consider this conductor of the Telegraph unworthy of more than a passing notice. Experience has taught us that every cause will have its honest and corrupt advocates, and as even Satan himself has been used as the instrument of good, we will continue to tolerate him so long as he minds his own business and does not interfere with ours.

"If the Courier continues to publish such letters," says the Telegraph, "it will soon be on a par with the United States Gazette, the Richmond Whig, and the Charleston Courier." This is a severe sentence, but we beg the Editor to accept our grateful acknowledgments for not having supposed that we can by possibility be sunk to a "par" with the *United States Telegraph*.
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Reform.—The Administration have acted such a ridiculous part in the prosecution of what they denominate reform, that they have literally come at last to be, not only the scorn of men, but the jest of boys. A few frolicsome youngsters in a town, about thirty miles from here, assembled a few days ago, and after making fools of each other, conceived the idea of making fools of Gen. Jackson and Major Barry. The thing was easily done. One of their number more sober than the rest, drew up a petition for the removal of the Postmaster and the appointment of a certain other personage designated in the petition. The instrument was signed by boys and forthwith sent to Washington. As had been foreseen, the project succeeded, and the return mail brought on a commission for the New Postmaster. Now the joke of the whole matter is this. *The new Postmaster is the most rugged drunken vagabond in seven cities, and cannot for the life of him decypher the superscription of a letter.*

N. E. Remond.
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Members of Congress appointed to Office.—In Niles' Register we observe a statement of the members of Congress appointed to office, by the Executive, during their term of service, and for six months after, since the adoption of the Government up to April, 1826.—This statement appears to have been taken from the Report made by the Secretary of State, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives April 23, 1826, requesting a list of such appointments, and is as follows:

During Washington's Administration the whole number of such appointments was 10—in John Adams, 13—in Jefferson's, 25—in Madison's, 29—in Monroe's, 35—and in John Q. Adams' from the 5th March, 1825, to the 25th April, 1826, 5.

The appointments of members of Congress made by the present Administration, from March 4th, 1829, till June 4th, being three months, are TWELVE!!! Comment is unnecessary.

Calicos and Carpets.—A writer in the New York Morning Herald says: "How singular and how strong are our prejudices in favor of English goods, when such as are made at home of equal or superior quality, must sell for English, in order to command a ready market and a full price. The 12,000 pieces of calico manufactured near the Hudson river, and

New York, and the southern merchants send home trunks and bales of them, to clothe the fair of the south, without the most distant thought that he is infringing on the celebrated resolution of the Potowmack." So with American carpeting; not a yard of it can be found in any store in New York: it is all English.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

A review of Dr. Abbott's letter on Cuba, contained in the last number of the *North American*, furnishes in a small space, much valuable and interesting information with regard to the present state of that Island.

Dr. Abbott was a clergyman, we believe, of Beverly, Mass. who in the early part of 1828 visited Cuba, for the re-establishing of his health. He travelled over the greater part of the Island, and marked with assiduity and attention the population and resources of that fertile and delightful country.—Cuba is the last remnant of the vastly extensive empire which once acknowledged the authority of Spain, on this side of the Atlantic. The weak and injudicious policy of the Mother Country has long since estranged from her the rich territory which she held in South America, and it is perhaps almost entirely owing to the insular situation of Cuba, that she is still enabled to retain possession of that Island. It is most obviously the policy of the people of South America and Mexico to deprive their quondam parent of this country, which serves at once, as a station from which she can observe the movements of her former colonies, and as a store house from whence she can always derive the supplies necessary to aid any design she may meditate against them. If the day shall ever come (and we confess that late events have shaken the hope we once entertained of its speedy arrival) when Mexico and South America shall be enabled to turn their attention from their internal dissensions to the task of giving strength and permanency to their institutions, and securing themselves against the danger of foreign invasion, it is not to be doubted, that one of the first objects to which their energies will be directed, will be the establishment of another and more liberal government in Cuba. It is painful to reflect upon the measures which, in all probability, will be adopted to effect this object. A neighboring Island has witnessed the horrors of an insurrection of the immense slave population by which it was peopled; and we see no reason why Cuba should be exempt from a similar calamity in the event of a favorable opportunity being offered. In order to show with what probability of success so horrible an expedient as that of arming the slaves of the Island against their masters, could be resorted to, we will give Dr. Abbott's estimate of the population of the Island; it is as follows:

Whites, 259,260
Free blacks, 154,000
Slaves, 225,418
So that the colored population exceeds the white in numbers, by more than 120,000.

Balt. Gaz.
The New-York papers contain a translation of a proclamation by the Captain General of Cuba to the inhabitants of New Spain or Mexico. With a most laughable gravity he offers to them an entire amnesty for all their past offences against their rightful Lord and Master King Ferdinand of Spain, on condition that they will return to their allegiance. He promises, should they peaceably comply with the liberal offer of the Monarch who "has never relinquished the incontestable rights of dominion over what he inherited from his ancestors," to effect such a revolution in their condition, moral, political and social, as shall place them in a state of prosperity scarcely inferior to that enjoyed by Spain herself. Really the Captain General of Cuba is most reasonable. Would it not be more appropriate, and consistent with the dignity of his Catholic Majesty, if he were to point out to his repentant subjects what portion of the produce of their lands, and riches he would allow them in consideration of the favor he does them by lending to them his gracious countenance and protection?

But perhaps the most ridiculous part of this proclamation is that in which the Captain General of Cuba alludes to the force and objects of the long talked of expedition against Mexico. "The army which now arrays itself on your coast is more desirous of engaging in the work of reconciliation, &c. than of reaping those laurels which beautify the field of honor." His majesty from his royal throne has been held with eyes of compassion, the misfortunes and calamities of his ever loved and cherished children of New Spain. Dire necessity alone will oblige the army to employ force against those who rashly persist in the dereliction of their duties, &c." Ib.

"LEXINGTON, Ky. July 4.
The trial of Mr. Wickliffe, for shooting Mr. Benning, the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, after occupying the jury, dated

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A ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, JULY 22.

Mrs. Royall.—We mentioned last week that this lady had not been in the "clutches" of the law—but it since appears that an indictment has been found against her by the Grand Jury of Washington, as a "common scold," "common slanderer," "brawler," "common nuisance," &c. A bench warrant was issued against her, and she appeared on Monday week to answer it. Her trial was postponed until Friday last.

Slavery.—A memorial originating in Augusta county, Va. is in circulation for signatures, to be presented to the Convention which is about to meet in that State, praying that provision may be made in the Constitution for the gradual abolition of slavery in Virginia.—We bid them "God speed."

Fire.—Another destructive fire broke out in the city of New-York, on the night of the 8th inst. and a large amount of merchandise destroyed.—During the fire, the gable end of a house fell against a store on the opposite side, which was forced in—and in which, was nearly the whole of a Fire Company. Fifteen persons were injured—Some of them very seriously.—The following incident is related:

"On the four-story ladder, when it slipped, was Mr. Francis Giraud, of No. 4, conducting the pipe; he clung to the ladder until it reached the ground. He is severely injured. Below Mr. Giraud stood Mr. Willett, also belonging to No. 4.—When he found the ladder going, he sprang from it, and caught hold of the sill of the third story window, supporting himself by his hands, until another ladder was raised. At this time the fire was raging within the building, and the window-sill was so warm as to burn his fingers: he was, however, but slightly injured. The Chief Engineer was struck on the back by the ladder, but not severely injured."

CARLISLE, July 15.

The new Forge of Stephen Duncan and John D. Mahon, Esq.'s. located near Clark's Ferry, Perry county, which had just been finished, was burnt down on Thursday morning last, about ten o'clock. The loss is estimated at about three thousand dollars.

We learn from the Fredericktown Examiner, that the Corporation for that city appropriated on Friday last, \$500 dollars towards defraying the expense of making "a survey for the purpose of ascertaining the cost, practicability, &c. of improving the Monocacy, whether by slackwater, canal, or otherwise, as shall be deemed most expedient."—The Examiner further adds, that a report will be made by the Convention as soon as the survey in question shall have been made.—*Nat. Int.*

Seven young men, students of Yale College, have determined to devote themselves to the Ministry in the State of Illinois, and have undertaken to raise \$10,000 for the promotion of Religion there. Other Theological Candidates in Connecticut also propose removing to Illinois.

Gen. Lafayette has ordered his lands in the United States to be sold to discharge the debts of Mr. Monroe—Mr. Monroe has refused to permit it, but the agent has orders to proceed, at all events, to execute his instructions.

Caution.—Persons are cautioned against the use of an article much used by Physicians, called quinine, or salt of bark. It has become very fashionable, and is administered daily in a variety of diseases, especially the fever and ague. It is said to contain a portion of arsenic. We have just been informed by a very respectable lady, that a neighbor of hers on Long Island, lost his life by taking only a small quantity of this medicine; and several others have been much injured by it. Those who drank cold water immediately after, began to swell, and exhibited other bad symptoms. What a pity that ratsbane should be incorporated with such an innocent medicine as the quinine, or salt of bark.

N. Y. Ext. Jour.

Smuggling.—The Editor of the "Niagara Gleaner," in his last paper, says that several seizures have recently been made by the Collector of Niagara.—Whiskey appears to be the chief article attempted to be run into Canada.—The Editor adds that the temptation to smuggle on both sides is great, so much so that an honest trader cannot live, "he must smuggle in self-defence."

FOR THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

Mr. Editor—It is truly gratifying, to see the artillery of the Christian world brought to bear so successfully, as in the present day, upon the strong holds of vice and immorality. But while we are cheered with the almost daily intelligence of the success of projects formed for meliorating the condition of mankind, we have, at the same time, to lament, that there still exist so many obstacles to retard the progress of moral improvement. Persons whose temporal interest it is, like the artisans of Ephesus, to preserve the ancient order of things, and who live at the expense of their neighbor's virtue, are still willing to keep alive the dying embers of dissipation and licentiousness. Several moral evils prevalent in our country, and so alarming in their character as to threaten the dissolution of our national government, if not maturely suppressed, have aroused the serious attention of almost every enlightened Christian and disinterested politician.

Intemperance stands foremost in the catalogue of vices alluded to above.—To arrest the dreadful progress of this evil, associations, calculated to exert a powerful moral influence, have been formed, and, we believe, have already produced very happy results. Still,

however, the efficiency of these associations is very much counteracted by the existence of certain causes productive of the very evil which they have in view to correct. Before much, therefore, can be accomplished in suppressing the evil, it will be necessary to remove its producing causes. If we would check the growth of intemperance, we must endeavor to strike at its very root, by removing every thing that leads, either directly or indirectly, to it. Among the various nurseries of intemperance, our country fairs seem to stand pre-eminent. Though in some measure screened from public suspicion by their antiquity, they may very justly be styled the hot beds of this prevailing and all-destroying vice. Were it not for the unwearied efforts of some unprincipled individuals, the absurdity of their nature would probably bring upon them a natural death; but they are still kept in existence by petty shop-keepers, retailers of grog, &c. for the purpose of vending their articles. In regard to the tendency of fairs to generate intemperance, and other vices no less abominable, there can be but one opinion among intelligent persons who are acquainted with their nature. We believe, however, that those who have a direct agency in promoting these Bacchanalian revels, are of a class of men to whose hearts it is altogether useless to make any appeal. If the disgusting scenes of a country fair, where every grog shop is a little Pandemonium, and every street and alley a slice of Tophet, if the fearful consequences of intemperance, the tears of an almost famished wife, the cries of helpless children destitute of the means of subsistence, and the dying groans of the self-murdered drunkard, cannot affect them, all we could say would be utterly in vain. We would only point them solemnly to a judgment bar, where, sooner or later, if they still persist, they will receive the reward of all that accumulated weight of guilt and misery which they have been instrumental in producing. It is to the orderly part of our community we appeal, and entreat them to use their influence in abolishing these lawless assemblies. It is not enough, that we avoid all connexion ourselves with such places of riot—that we prevent our children and domestics, who are under our immediate control, from attending them; but we must endeavor to exert a positive influence in utterly abolishing their very existence. If any thing can be effected, it is high time to make the attempt. While we are standing as unconcerned spectators, our youth, who are destined, ere long, to fill our places in the Church of God, and if need be, to fight the battles of our country, are rushing unconsciously into the vortex of destruction—they are forming habits which will totally incapacitate them for the performance of every duty, both civil and religious.—The honest laborer is wheedled out of his hard-earned pittance by designing men, and his family left a prey to want and misery. In such a state of things, therefore, it is high time for every Christian professor and every sober man to awake. Let them put forth a mighty effort to rescue their fellow man from destruction, and unmash to the world their insidious leasers. Let us view things in their true light; let us call them by their proper names. Let us no longer speak of fairs as places of innocent sport.—They are sinks of abomination, whose putrid exhalations infect our whole moral atmosphere with disease and death. Let the promoters of them be assigned that grade in the estimation of the public, to which they are justly entitled. The wretch who, for the sake of a little gain, is capable of laying plans to decoy his neighbor into habits of intemperance, and thereby endanger his life, his estate, his soul, his all, deserves no higher place in the

public esteem, than the highway robber or the midnight assassin, who secretes himself by the public way, for the purpose of plunging his murderous dagger into the breast of an unoffending fellow-man.

M.

BALTIMORE, July 17.

The Foreign Intelligence by the packet ship Sully, which arrived at N. York from Havre on Tuesday, does not come down sufficiently late from the seat of war in Europe to furnish any thing of moment regarding the operations of either the Turks or the Russians—all accounts seem to agree in one particular, that the respective nations are making the most powerful efforts for this campaign, and that the entire resources of both countries will be drawn out to sustain the sanguinary conflicts which must ensue from the mutual hatred and religious and political antipathies manifested by both parties. Some little dissatisfaction has arisen among the French political circles regarding the course which Austria is likely to pursue in the settlement of the right of succession to the kingdom of Sardinia; but as the prize of contention is insignificant, it is probable the expenses of war held in perspective may induce both parties to compare the value of the article, when gained, with the loss which would be sustained in its acquisition—the result would not long be doubtful, as both are more deeply interested in the turn of events in the East than in any family differences among the petty Princes in the West of Europe.

The Quixotic expedition to Mexico is spoken of in the Paris papers as a matter no longer doubtful, and the self-complacency evinced by some of the writers upon the subject might induce many to believe that it is only necessary for the immaculate Ferdinand to give the command and the thing is accomplished. It is a matter of gratulation frequently in political life, that the folly of one party teaches wisdom to another, and if our calculations are not most egregiously erroneous, there will be such an exemplification of the correctness of this axiom resulting from the attempted invasion of Mexico, that future despotism may learn a lesson of experience that will last them for ages. All the Southern Hemisphere, from the line of Texas to that of the Empire of Brazil, will be made to view the intemperance of their own political dissensions, and the ill effects of their local quarrels, arising in almost every instance from a difference of opinion respecting the administration of their laws, and the result should be an instantaneous abandonment of selfish feelings, and an union of political parties to protect at all hazards, the first principles of their institutions.

INVASION OF MEXICO.

PARIS, May 28th.

A contemporary announces that the Council of State of Spain have recently held several meetings, to take into consideration the question of an expedition against Mexico—the Count d'Ofalia is said to have made to the government very important communications upon this subject.

A private letter from Madrid published in the Journal du Havre says:—The following news is given with respect to Mexico. Spain is about to put into execution the plan agreed upon between her and France and England to regain Mexico. An army of 20,000 men will be sent there; for which purpose recruits are collecting in different provinces of Spain, particularly in Galicia; and the effects were such as to meet the views of government, as persons every where presented themselves. A regency has been named to be established at Havana, until events will justify their removal to Mexico.

This regency is thus composed; M. Vives, President; Arango, Counsellor of the Indies, a rich proprietor at Havana; Pinillos, actual Intendant of Havana; Lallave and Genero, ex-deputies to the Cortes in Spain. Rich proprietors of Havana have advanced twenty millions of dollars to defray the expenses of the expedition. Gen. La Horde is named Captain General of the Island of Cuba.

From the Glasgow Herald, May 29.

Astounding Performance!—We have seen within these few days a specimen of fine writing, from the pen of our townsmen Mr. Miller, which we are sure has never been equalled.—Within the compass of a silver sixpence he has distinctly and beautifully written with a pen—the Lord's prayer, the creed, the names of the books of the Old Testament, the names of the books of the New Testament, the 12 tribes of Israel, our Saviour's twelve apostles, the seven wonders of the world, the five mechanical powers, the seven primitive colors, the five senses, the 12 months of the year, the names of the governor, deputy governor, secretary, and solicitors of the bank of England; the writer's name and age, and having in the centre a drawing of the Glasgow

city arms.

We learn that the Banks and Insurance Companies in Philadelphia, and the Easton Bank, have loaned to the Commonwealth a sum of money sufficient to continue the operations on the public improvements until the meeting of the Legislature.

Lanc. Journ.

Executions.—John Boies was executed on the 30th ult. at Dedham, Mass. for the murder of his wife Jane, in February last, with circumstances of great barbarity. Shadrach Jacobs was also hung at Winnsboro', S. C. on the 19th ult. for a murder committed twenty-two years ago.

Ib.

Judge Catron of Tennessee, in an address to the farmers and laborers of that State, proposes the abolishing by law, the custom of endorsing notes, or becoming responsible for the debt of another person in any way whatsoever—usual securityships in courts of justice excepted.

Ib.

OBITUARY.

COMMUNICATED.

A wise and sovereign Providence, again calls us to mourn the removal, by death, of a much esteemed member of the community and of the church, Mr. JOHN GALLOWAY, Sen. of this borough, in the 58th year of his age—who, as we believe, on the 19th instant, passed from the Sabbath on earth, to the eternal Sabbath of Heaven.

Amidst the sorrowful reflections which this afflicting dispensation suggests, it is a strong consolation, that our loss is his great gain. He was a kind husband; an affectionate parent;

an useful, honest, and industrious citizen. His mind was well grounded, and settled in the faith; his conduct inoffensive, upright and exemplary, becoming a man, a Christian, and an Elder of the Church. His kindness of affection, evenness of temper, and suavity of manners, gained him the sincere attachment of his friends and acquaintances. The closing scene of life was solemnly impressive, honorable to himself, to his profession, and to religion. Religion triumphed in the dark and evil day; and, by example, shewed "with what fortitude a Christian could die."

"A death-bed's the detector of the heart:—"There tired dissimulation drops the Mask:—"There real, and apparent, are the same."

YOUNG.

DIED.

On Tuesday the 7th inst. Mr. THOMAS M'CREARY, of Franklin township, York county, in the 74th year of his age.

On Tuesday the 14th inst., Mrs. PHILLIPINA WICKET, wife of Dr. Lewis Wickey, of Berlin, Adams county, aged about 44 years.

In Springfield (N. H.) Miss. CYNTHIA PERKINS. In picking her ear with a knitting needle, a sudden motion of the head brought the instrument in contact with her chair; the needle penetrated her head, caused immediate delirium and death in four days.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, July 14.

Yesterday expired, at his house in Hudson-street, Wm. COHENMAN, Esq. late Senior Editor of this paper, in the 64th year of his age.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 24th day of August next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1829.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

**TO THE PRINTERS
Of the United States.**

At late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber, therefore, has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the first of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured, that in regard to the quality of the metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders abroad, can have Offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment, \$2 in Type, or in the settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALDSON.

PRICES.—At six months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent for cash.

Pearl, per lb.	\$1 40	English,	\$0 36
Nonpareil,	0 90	Great Primer,	0 34
Minion,	0 70	Double Pica,	0 32
Brevier,	0 56	Do Great Primer	32
Bourgeois,	0 46	Large letter, plain	30
Long Primer,	0 40	Scabbards and	
Small Pica,	0 38	Quotations,	0 30
	0 36		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old type received in payment at 9 cents per lb.

Philadelphia, July 18.



A CARD.

**J. WALKER,
DENTAL SURGEON,**

RESPECTFULLY offers his services in every Department of his Profession, to the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. He will set

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, in the most approved manner—and will be happy to wait upon those who may honor him with their confidence. He will be at Mrs. M. Wixott's, from the 27th to the 31st of July.

Those having demands against JAMES WALKER, will please call and receive payment—and those indebted, call and discharge the same, at Mrs. Wixott's, from the 27th to the 31st.

July 14.

31

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on Saturday the 1st day of August next, precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

A Court of Appeal will be held on said day for the 4 former parades.

By order,

R. S. KING, O. S.

July 21.

<p

THE SENTINEL.

"When Mr. Hersh was appointed Post-Master in this town, he [the Editor of the *Sentinel*] exercised the privilege of grumbling to quite as great an extent as he does at present"—says the gentlemanly Editor of the "Republican Compiler"—and refers to my files for evidence. To show with what recklessness of truth and character, Mr. Lefever puts forth his assertions, we extract the following—and remark by way of explanation, that deserved censure was at that time cast upon Mr. Meigs, then Post Master General, for having ordered an election to be held, and afterwards countermanding it—and not for the appointment of Mr. Hersh.

From the *Sentinel*, Jan. 22, 1823.

"We have no doubt Mr. Hersh will fulfil the duties of the office with correctness and fidelity."

From the *Sentinel*, Jan. 29, 1823.

"We take occasion to say, that had Mr. Hersh been appointed at once, no blame could have been attached to the circumstance; for, we have every reason to believe, that he will be a good officer."

So that it is evident we grumbled not at the appointment of Mr. Hersh, but, on the contrary, felt confident that he would be a good officer (in which opinion we have not been in error)—but we blamed the inconsistency of the Post-Master General.

It was scarcely necessary to have noticed the unprincipled remarks of Mr. Lefever in this instance—but lest, perhaps, some might be led to believe his assertions, we have extracted the above.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Baltimore Commercial Chronicle makes some appropriate remarks upon the strange rumor which has just floated to the surface of the tide of public gossip, that the minister of his Majesty George the IV. (with the aid of our Minister to England) are about to make a Tariff of Duties on Imports for the United States! Such is the plain English of the "rumor." The thing is absolutely incredible, far exceeding any absurdity that has ever been conceived of under the wildest notions of "reform." We hope that the story is altogether a hoax, though it is given to the world from a very respectable source. It is added to the rumor, that "the British Minister at Washington approves of the project." No doubt of it. How could the British commercial, manufacturing and fiscal interests be better promoted, than by a tariff to be made by treaty, such as the Government of Great Britain will approve of? If Mr. VAUGHAN has persuaded the administration into any such measure, his country will build him statues of gold, and crown him with unsading laurels, for achieving a greater victory than the Duke of WELLINGTON ever dreamt of.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

Rumor.—There is a rumor, (we know not on what authority,) that preparations are making for an arrangement with Great Britain, on a basis of extended commercial reciprocity; and that a tariff on imports will be agreed upon between that government and the United States, which will meet the approbation of both. It is said the British Minister at Washington approves of the project, and that a special mission to England is on foot, for the purpose of completing the arrangements.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

We know not on what authority the above rumor rests; but from the respectability of the journal in which it appeared, we consider it entitled to consideration, and shall, therefore, give it a passing notice. In the present state of commerce, we know not what advantage could possibly accrue to our country from the projected *special embassy*, unless the expenditure of some twenty or thirty thousand dollars of the people's money can be so considered. As to any arrangement which can be made, we hold it impracticable for one to be so formed as to be any thing but reciprocal in its operation, whatever it may promise on its face. To be reciprocal, the advantages should be as beneficial to one country as the other; and we presume there is no one who will undertake to say that the relative situation of America and England, at present, would allow of any interchange of their respective articles of production, that would place them on any thing like a footing of equality. What are our great agricultural articles of export? Wheat, cotton and tobacco. The first of these is only needed in Great Britain in times of scarcity, when, from the failure of crops, the Island does not afford a sufficiency for home consumption, or in times of war, when it may be required to supply the demands of her armies abroad; and for both of these contingencies, the present regulations are so ample as not to need further arrangement. And, as for cotton, the dependence of the manufacturers of England upon our planters for supply, guarantees to the latter its favorable reception, so long as that dependence shall exist; and, as for tobacco,

there are considerations which would at all times induce England to be cautious how she grants increased facilities to the foreign grower; and, therefore, we see nothing to be gained from this quarter. Admitting that England were to grant to us an arrangement by which less duties would be exacted, it is certainly problematical whether our market would in the least be improved by it; because, in the present condition of things, she has no means of multiplying her demand for the surplusages of our labor. For several months past, flour has been admitted into England on as good terms as we could wish; but that trade has been any thing but a source of emolument to such of our merchants as were engaged in it. The reason is obvious; the supply has been greater than the demand, and hence losses have arisen. In commercial operations, nations, as well as individuals, should be governed by circumstances. What at one time would be eminently proper, would at another be the reverse of it.

So, also, regulations which would suit the condition of two nations, and prove equally beneficial to each, would be as unsuited to that of two others, and might so operate as to advance the prosperity of one, while they might ruin the other. At present, England consumes as much as she would under the projected arrangement, so that, at all events, while the interests of our farmers and planters would not in the least be promoted by it, its inevitable consequences would be the certain ruin of every manufacturing establishment in the country. This once effected, and we think it would not require a prophet to foretell that the British manufacturer would add fifty, if not a hundred per centum to the price of his goods, and thus extract a tax to that amount from the pockets of the American people. For our parts, we are not willing to see the millions of dollars invested in manufacturing establishments sacrificed, and the thousands and tens of thousands of mechanics and artisans now supported by them, cast upon society to seek new employment or starve. We are opposed to the *project* in toto.

The New York Commercial, of Friday, contains the following article, confirmatory of the rumors of the day:

"Suppose, for instance, that Mr. McLane, our newly appointed Minister, should go out armed with instructions to negotiate away the Tariff. Such a project, we have reason to know, has been under deliberation by the Executive; and legal advice, as we have reason to believe, has been taken, as to the extent with which the treaty-making power will warrant the Executive in negotiating away the acts of Congress. The British Minister, we are also given to understand, has been consulted, as to the probable disposition of his Government to relax their corn laws in favor of the United States, upon condition that all descriptions of their manufactures shall be admitted into the ports of the United States, under a moderate uniform duty, to be reciprocal between the two Nations. His answer was favorable; but whether Mr. McLane will finally go out with such instructions, we cannot tell. Certain it is, that the project has been seriously entertained, and it is therefore possible that those who suffer from the operations of the Tariff may yet find relief, without waiting for the tardy and doubtful process of legislation."

HENRY CLAY.

It is evident that this distinguished statesman is more deeply seated in the affections of his fellow citizens of the west, than he was any time previous. And this, notwithstanding, the unceasing efforts of partisan prints to produce a contrary effect. There is a point at which slander and obloquy react powerfully in favor of the object. This point the reckless abusers of Mr. Clay have long since reached; and, therefore, every new effort of these wretches, does but tend to increase the impulse of affectionate greeting which Mr. Clay receives on all sides from his fellow citizens.

A committee of the citizens of Bardstown, and of Nelson county, (Ky.) have addressed a letter to Mr. Clay, inviting him to visit them, and partake of a public dinner. We have not space for the whole, but insert the closing paragraph of their communication, together with Mr. Clay's reply—promising to visit them sometime in the course of the summer.

"Thus impressed, we look with an assured hope to your speedy restoration to the favor and confidence of the people in every section of this Union. It is as citizens of the Union we address you, as an American Statesman—as one who has shown an equal wish to afford protection to the planter and sugar manufacturer of the South—the farmer of the Western and Middle section, as to the navigator and manufacturer of the North and East—as a friend to the Union—as a supporter of the Independence of your country, and of the industry of her citizens in every quarter, that

we tender to you this testimony of our high approbation and sincere regard."

ASHLAND, 9th June, 1829.

GENTLEMEN :

Mr. Beal delivered the letter which, you as a committee, of a number of the citizens of Bardstown and Nelson county, did me the honor to address to me on the 28th ult. wishing me to visit them, and to partake of a public dinner. I have never enjoyed the satisfaction of being in Nelson county; and as I am anxious to see my friends and any portion of my fellow citizens there, who may be desirous of cultivating an acquaintance with me, I will avail myself of the friendly invitation which you have communicated, and visit Bardstown during the present summer. I cannot now fix the time, but I will hereafter inform you of it, that I may have an opportunity of seeing as many of my fellow citizens in your quarter as may be convenient.

Concurring entirely with you in the duty of acquiescence in the decision of the majority, by which the late political change was effected, it is at the same time highly satisfactory to be assured, that the last administration possessed your confidence, and that in your judgment, it will bear an advantageous comparison with any that preceded it.

I think it probable that, among the causes which produced that change, those which you have assigned had a powerful influence. I believe that, if the friends of the policy of protecting the products of our own industry against similar rival productions of foreign countries, had been as united and zealous as their opponents, the change of administration would not have been made. Experience, which is our best teacher, will decide what party was right. Practical results already, I think, demonstrate the wisdom of the policy; and I have long believed, with you, that our Southern brethren attribute to it evils which belong to other causes. If the policy were abandoned, and our manufacturing establishments were put down, their great staple, the price of which has been reduced by an excess of supply beyond the joint demand both of Europe and America, would further decline in value.

Their opinions on that subject, without doubt had a considerable tendency in producing that unanimity which marked their opposition to the late administration. The disapprobation of any particular measure of national policy is usually extended to him who is supposed to have had any agency in its adoption. And hence I have, in some degree, shared the fate of the unpopularity of the Tariff, where it is unpopular. Other motives have co-operated in exciting prejudices against me. But confiding as I ever have, and yet do, in the virtue and intelligence of the great body of the people. I anticipate, with perfect assurance, from their equity and impartiality, complete justice to my public conduct and character.

No citizen can deserve to be considered as an American Statesman, who does not direct his exertions to the promotion of the prosperity of the whole and of every part of our country. In the instances where the full measure of the wants of any particular sections would press, with undue severity, upon the welfare of others, reconciliation should be attempted by an equitable adjustment of varying interests. I have endeavored to be guided by these principles, during my service in the National councils. And I think myself very fortunate in having obtained your approbation. The honorable testimony of it, which you have been pleased to communicate, demands my warm acknowledgments. I appreciate it the more highly because I recognize, among your signatures, the names of some who, having themselves served in the same councils, and in the General Assembly of our own State, know from experience how difficult the task is to accommodate jarring interests and give general satisfaction.

I tender to you, gentlemen, individually, assurances of the perfect esteem and regard of

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

H. CLAY.

Mrsrs. Thomas Speed, &c. &c.

— — —

We will introduce the reader to the character of the Editor of the Telegraph, at Washington, as drawn by one of his own party, the New York Courier and Enquirer, a leading Jackson paper. The Editor says—

"If our attachment to Gen. Jackson and the members of his administration depended upon our approving of the course which the Editor of the Telegraph has pursued, or upon our consenting to hold fellowship with him, then would our support be short-lived indeed, and our opposition be as violent as our contempt for an unprincipled politician is sincere.

"We have long entertained but one opinion of this same editor of the Telegraph, and notwithstanding his impudent boast that he has done more than any other individual in the United States to advance the election of Gen.

Jackson, we shall continue to hold the same opinion of him, unless, indeed, he should see the error of his ways and introduce into his life and writings the deservedly popular principle of "reform." He has certainly supported the administration in justifying the removals and changes which have been made in different parts of the country, but more particularly such as have occurred in the immediate vicinity of Washington, when by a certain mode of telling the truth, and saying that he had no influence, he has strongly impressed upon the public a belief that he is the prime mover of the very important and necessary reforms that have been made. But what has he said in relation to the changes in our foreign ministers; changes which were necessary in themselves, judiciously made, and will prove beneficial to the country? Nothing that he could or should have said. His support has at all times been yielded with a single eye to his own interest, and now when he finds that he is not the very important personage that he supposed himself to be, he falls to, and attacks all those who will not admit his ridiculous claims to political perfection. The same paper from which we extract the above, contains a violent attack upon two of the most respectable Jackson papers of the south—the "Milledgeville Recorder" and "Journal."

For ourselves, we consider this conductor of the Telegraph unworthy of more than a passing notice. Experience has taught us that every cause will have its honest and corrupt advocates, and as even Satan himself has been used as the instrument of good, we will continue to tolerate him so long as he minds his own business and does not interfere with ours.

"If the Courier continues to publish such letters," says the Telegraph, "it will soon be on a par with the United States Gazette, the Richmond Whig, and the Charleston Courier." This is a severe sentence, but we beg the Editor to accept our grateful acknowledgments for not having supposed that we can by possibility be sunk to a "par" with the *United States Telegraph*."

Reform.—The Administration have acted such a ridiculous part in the prosecution of what they denominate reform, that they have literally come at last to be, not only the scorn of men, but the jest of boys. A few frolicsome youngsters in a town, about thirty miles from here, assembled a few days ago, and after making fools of each other, conceived the idea of making fools of Gen. Jackson and Major Barry—the thing was easily done. One of their number more sober than the rest, drew up a petition for the removal of the Postmaster and the appointment of a certain other personage designated in the petition. The instrument was signed by boys and forthwith sent to Washington. As had been foreseen, the project succeeded, and the return mail brought on a commission for the New Postmaster. Now the joke of the whole matter is this.—*The new Postmaster is the most ragged drunken vagabond in seven cities, and cannot for the life of him decypher the superscription of a letter.*

N. E. Review.

Members of Congress appointed to Office.—In Niles' Register we observe a statement of the members of Congress appointed to office, by the Executive, during their term of service, and for six months after, since the adoption of the Government up to April, 1826. This statement appears to have been taken from the Report made by the Secretary of State, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives April 25, 1826, requesting a list of such appointments, and is as follows:

During Washington's Administration the whole number of such appointments was 10—in John Adams', 13—in Jefferson's, 25—in Madison's, 29—in Monroe's, 33—and in John Q. Adams', from the 5th March, 1825, to the 20th April, 1826, 5.

The appointments of members of Congress made by the present Administration, from March 4th, 1829, till June 4th, being three months, are twelve!!! Comment is unnecessary.

Citizens and Guests.—A writer in the New York Morning Herald says: "How singular and how strong are our prejudices in favor of English goods, when such as are made at home of equal or superior quality, must sell for English, in order to command a ready market and a full price. The 12,000 pieces of calico manufactured near the Hudson, every month, find a market at N. York, and the southern merchants send home trunks and bales of them, to clothe the fair of the south, without the most distant thought that he is inferring on the celebrated resolution to 'buy nothing manufactured north of the Potowmack.' So with American carpeting: not a yard of it can be found in any store in New York: it is all English."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman of Baltimore, dated

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

A review of Dr. Abbott's letter on Cuba, contained in the last number of the North American, furnishes in a small space, much valuable and interesting information with regard to the present state of that Island.

Dr. Abbott was a clergyman, we believe, of Beverly, Mass., who in the early part of 1828 visited Cuba, for the re-establishing of his health. He travelled over the greater part of the Island, and marked with assiduity and attention the population and resources of that fertile and delightful country.—Cuba is the last remnant of the vastly extensive empire which once acknowledged the authority of Spain, on this side of the Atlantic. The weak and injudicious policy of the Mother Country has long since estranged from her the rich territory which she held in South America, and it is perhaps almost entirely owing to the insular situation of Cuba, that she is still enabled to retain possession of that Island. It is most obviously the policy of the people of South America and Mexico to deprive their quondam parent of this country, which serves at once, as a station from which she can observe the movements of her former colonies, and as a store house from whence she can always derive the supplies necessary to aid any design she may meditate against them.

If the day shall ever come (and we confess that late events have shaken the hope we once entertained of its speedy arrival) when Mexico and South America shall be enabled to turn their attention from their internal dissensions to the task of giving strength and permanency to their institutions, and securing themselves against the danger of foreign invasion, it is not to be doubted, that one of the first objects to which their energies will be directed, will be the establishment of another and more liberal government in Cuba. It is painful to reflect upon the measures which, in all probability, will be adopted to effect this object. A neighboring Island has witnessed the horrors of an insurrection of the immense slave population by which it was peopled; and we see no reason why Cuba should be exempt from a similar calamity in the event of a favorable opportunity being offered.

In order to show with what probability of success so horrible an expedient as that of arming the slaves of the Island against their masters, could be resorted to, we will give Dr. Abbott's estimate of the population of the Island; it is as follows:

Whites,	259,260
Free blacks,	154,000
Slaves,	225,418

So that the colored population exceeds the white in numbers, by more than 120,000.

Balt. Gaz.

The New-York papers contain a translation of a proclamation by the Captain General of Cuba to the inhabitants of New Spain or Mexico. With a most laughable gravity he offers to them an entire amnesty for all their past offences against their rightful Lord and Master King Ferdinand of Spain, on condition that they will return to their allegiance. He promises, should they peaceably comply with the liberal offer of the Monarch who "has never relinquished the incontestable rights of dominion over what he inherited from his ancestors," to effect such a revolution in their condition, moral, political and social, as shall place them in a state of prosperity scarcely inferior to that enjoyed by Spain herself. Really the Captain General of Cuba is most reasonable.—Would it not be more appropriate, and consistent with the dignity of his Catholic Majesty, if he were to point out to his repentant subjects what portion of the produce of their lands, and riches he would allow them in consideration of the favor he does them by lending to them his gracious countenance and protection?

But perhaps the most ridiculous part of this proclamation is that in which the Captain General of Cuba adjudges to the force and objects of the long-talked of expedition against Mexico. "The army which now arrays itself on your coast is more desirous of engaging in the work of reconciliation, &c. than of reaping those laurels which flourish in the field of honor!" His majesty from his royal throne has been held with eyes of compassion, the misfortunes and calamities of his ever loved and cherished children of New Spain. Dire necessity alone will oblige the army to employ force against those who rashly persist in the dereliction of their duties, &c."

LEXINGTON, Ky. July 4.
The trial of Mr. Wickliffe, for shooting Mr. Benning, the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, after occupying the Court four and a half days, has ended this day. The jury, after retiring about fifteen minutes, were in a verdict of *Not Guilty* [of murder we presume.]

ON THE EMANCIPATION OF IRELAND.

Written and spoken at Mount St. Mary's Seminary.

Hark! o'er the waters of the sounding sea
A voice of Nations—hark! it peals again!
Arise, Columbia! Inslain is free!
And earth re-echoes with the joyous strain
Of hearts, that hail her o'er the dark blue main.
Spirit of Freedom, hear an exile's prayer—
From thy pure dwelling; Angeli once more
design.

To smile on Erin—o'er her vallies fair
Thy glorious sceptre sway and reign forever
there.

Land of my Fathers! there is joy to-night
Over hill and dale—o'er bower and in hall;
By thy blue streams and fountains ever bright
The harp is sounding—oh! shall it recall
With its high notes, mid Freedom's festival,
Days, whose proud glories have forever fled!
Oh! touch its cords no more! their dying fall
Would call a martyr from his silent bed
And wake to arms the spirits of thy mighty
dead.

Bill Albion! hear me—'tis not in the hour
When the struck Eagle pants upon the plain,
That nobler hearts exult,—as when, all pow-
er,

His rushing pinions glistening o'er the main,
He soars the monarch of the feathered train—
Nor when the eye, which met the noon tide
ray,
Where human ken might gaze fore'er in vain
Gleams lonely—dimly through its prison grey—
That nobler hearts would smile and hasten its
decay.

And yet, thou Isle of sorrows! was not this—
My Country? was not this thy galling fate?
To kneel before a despot's throne and kiss
The foot which spurn'd thee! torn and des-
olate—

Wearing thy manacles to swell the state
Of stranger Nobles and of heartless Kings,
Proud of thy ruin—in thy sorrows great
And coldly turning mid their revellings,
To mark the woe whose memory still thy bo-
som wrings.

Yes—to the land, whose hills were never sha-
ded
By the spread wings of Rome's Imperial Bird,
Whose sunlit plains, tho' silent long and faded,
Still tell of ages past, e'er aught was heard
Of the fierce Dane or haughty Norman horde
On her green shore—yes—to the Emerald Isle,
Climb of the Minstrel Hero—Lyre and Sword,
It was given, from her high Heav'n, to stoop
awhile,
To wear a vassal's chain, and brook a tyrant's
smile.

V.

But hark! above the wide—the deep waves
swelling
List ye those voices? 'tis no Vesper tone—
No—is the murmur of a Nation telling
To Man,—Earth,—Heaven—hear it, Albion!
The story of its wrongs—the storm has gone
O'er the fair isles, and thro' the starry sky—
The slave in bonds—the monarch on his
throne—

Have heard its echoes and to them reply
Shame—shame to Ocean's Queen—to Erin,
Liberty!

VII.

And have the nations of the world prevailed
In thine and Freedom's cause? and art thou
free?
Or has thy Kingly ruler only quailed,
As the stern Lion leaves his enemy
When o'er him frowns a mightier than he?
Land of high hearts! proud, palmy England
yes—

Thou Monarch Island of the sweeping sea—
Still greater far, than when thy mightiness
But armed thy sons to war, to conquer and
oppress.

VIII.

Let Nobles weep—aye let the herd of Kings
Boast thou art fallen—fallen! wherefore!
whence?

Dreamers—the Eagle folds his rustling wings
And rests on earth e'er through the blue in-
mense

In the wild pride of his omnipotence,
He rises in his boldest, loftiest flight,

Far above man and man's magnificence.

Away—ye Dreamers—Freedom's hallowed

light

Breaks forth—England! thy diadem was

never more bright.

IX.

Glorious, unrivaled shall its splendors beam,
In the glad ray of Erin's cloudless sun—
Thro' ages numberless, as bright shall seem
As now when its first glories shine upon

Thee and thy Chief—the far-famed Wellington,

And when thy day of mightiness is o'er,

These, the freeman, magnate, monarch gone,

(For these are dust)—when Albion is no more,

Her hero still shall guard the sea-encircled

shore.

X.

And thou Green Isle! to thee it shall be given,
For all thy wrongs, thy sorrows and thy woes,
To raise thy Queenly head once mere to

Heaven,

Triumphant o'er thy rulers and thy foes—

The Emerald Gem shall sparkle on thy brows:

Joy, glory, power, peace and Liberty,

Shall love thy vales—the shamrock, thistle,

rose,

Through happier days shall wave o'er earth
and sea

And with the joyous nations—humanity is free.

I. S.

Blowing up of a Turkish Ship of the Line.
We have rarely seen a more graphic sketch, than the following account of the blowing up of a large ship of the line off Scio, by a Greek fire-ship under the Command of the brave Canaris.

The Turkish fleet was lying quietly

on a fine night, in the month of June;

the hour was waxing very late; the

coffee-shops on board had ceased to

give out their tobacco and wine.

Turks were reposing, huddled together

like sheep, on the decks; the Cap-

tains and officers had followed his

example; no regular watch being ever

kept on board a Turkish man of war;

and a few Greeks, still lingered

on the upper deck, and, for want of better amusement, were watching the progress of a dark sail, which we saw emerge from the Spalmadore Islands, and soon down the shore we could see it.

She came stilly on, approaching us nearer and nearer, and we kept gazing at her, without, however, apprehending any thing until we saw another sail in sight, and perceived that the vessel we had first made out was

hauling up in such a manner as would soon bring her right alongside of our lofty three-decker. I then ventured to go below and speak to one of the Turkish officers. This gentleman cursed me for disturbing him, and called me a fool, and after speaking disrespectfully of the mother that bore me, grumbled out that they must be merchant vessels from Smyrna, turned himself on his other side, and fell again to sleep.

Still the suspicious ship came on nearer and nearer; I spoke to some of the men, who replied much in the same manner as the officer had done, wondering what had got into my head, to be running about breaking the people's rest at such a time of the night.—

What more could I do?

When I again ascended the quarter deck, the vessel was close astern—with-in hail. She was a large brig, as black as Satan, but not a soul could I see on board except the man at the helm. Of my own accord, I cried out to them to hold off, or he would be split to pieces against us. No answer was returned, but favored by a gentle breeze, on came the brig, silent and sombre as the grave.

Whilst fixing my eyes intently on these incomprehensible proceedings, I saw the helmsman leave his post, having secured his tiller hard a-port—the next instant I heard a noise like that made by the Manning of oars—then I saw

a boat drop astern from under the lee of the brig—and ere I could again draw breath, the brig struck violently against our side, to which (by means I could not then conceive) she became at once attached like a crab, or the many armed polypus. Before one third of

the slumbering Turks were aroused, before a dozen of them had seized their spikes and spars to detach their dangerous neighbor—she exploded!—A discharge—a fire—a shock, like the mighty eruption of some vast volcano,

rose from the dark, narrow bosom, and quickly she was scattered in minute fragments, high in the astonished, but placid heavens, wide over the sea, and among our decks and rigging—de-

stroyed herself in the act of destroying, though we could see the hands that had directed and impelled the movements of the dreadful engine pulling fast away in the boat. They might have taken it more coolly, for the Turks had other matters to think of, than pursuing them—our ship was on a blaze—the flames were running like lightning along our rigging, and had seized on so many parts at once, that the confused crew knew not where to direct their attention.

The Captain Pacha rushed upon deck like a man who had heard the sound of the last trumpet; he did not, however, lose much time in beating his forehead and tearing his beard; he proceeded with great firmness of mind to give judicious orders, but the fire was too widely spread, and the con-

sternation of the crew too excessive to admit of any good being done. While he gave commands to intercept the flames that were already playing down the main-top-mast, he heard the cry from below, that the lower deck was on fire,

and numbers of his men rushed by him and leaped into the sea. It was in vain he ran from place to place, attempting by prayers and threats to es-

tablish something like a unity and purpose of action—the fellows had lost their reason in their extreme fear. It

was all in vain that he drew forth his splendid purse, and scattered its rich contents before them—what was money to a man who felt that, if he lingered for a minute, he should be sent into the air on the wings of gunpowder! Some of our boats had caught on fire; others were lowered, and you will not wonder that they were all swamped or upset by the numbers that rushed into them.

Meanwhile the fire spread, and spread at each instant it might reach the powder magazines—the guns too, that were all double-shot or crammed

with grape, began to be heated; and as the flames flashed over them, already went off at intervals with tremendous roar. The wild shrieks, curses, and phrenzied action of some of the crew, the speechless despair, and stupid passiveness of others; and the shrill, reckless maniac laugh (for many

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Federalists and Republicans, Crawfordites, and Calhounites, are thrown together in one inexplicable mass.

Tariffites and Anti-Tariffites, latitudinarians, and literal constructionists, all ri-

ot and revel in the political confusion of the times, all revolve round one common centre, and receive light and heat from the same source. What will be the effect upon the policy and character of the country by this combination of heterogeneous materials, time alone must disclose. There is, however, one thing certain, "the wheels of Government" cannot run smoothly, while men with such variant views direct their movements.

The next Congress will be evidently a political Salmagundi, bearing the marks by which Jacob laid claim to the cattle of Laban, ringminded, spreckled, and streaked.

Northern interest and Southern interest, Western interest and Eastern interest, cotton growers, cotton spinners, wool growers, wool spinners. Van Burenites, Calhounites, Jacksonians, and grumbletonians. In this political Babylon, this excrescence growing out of

Jackson's election, this District is entitled to have her voice heard!

A new Birometer.—Observations on a Leech, made by a Gentleman in England, who kept one several years for

the purpose of a Weather glass.—A phial of water, containing a leech, was kept in the lower frame of a chamber window sash, so that, when I looked in the morning, I could know what would be the weather the following day.

If the weather prove serene and beautiful, the leech lies motionless at the bottom of the glass, and rolled together in a spiral form.

If it rain before or after noon, it is found crept up to the top of its lodging, and there remains till the weather is settled.

If we are to have wind, the poor prisoner gallops through its limpid habitation with amazing swiftness, and seldom rests till it begins to blow hard.

If a remarkable storm of thunder and rain is to succeed, for some days before, it lodges almost continually without the water, and discovers uneasiness in violent throes and convulsive motions.

In the frost, as in clear weather, it lies at the bottom. And in snow, as in rainy weather, it pitches its dwelling upon the very mouth of the phial.

The Leech was kept in an eight-oz. phial, about three fourths filled with water. In the summer, the water was changed once a week, and in the winter once a fortnight.

Casket.

Re-animation of Frozen Fish.—In Winter the Canadian fishermen erect huts on the ice of the lakes and rivers, and cutting a hole in the ice, enclose it with a screen of straw, &c. to shelter themselves from the cold wind. Sitting inside the screen, they sink their hooks

through the hole made in the ice. Amongst the other fish so caught are perch in abundance. After hauling them up, if thrown aside on the ice, they speedily become frozen quite hard.

They then take them home and place them in water near a fire; in a short time they begin to exhibit symptoms of re-animation—the fins first

quiver, the gills open, the fish gradually turns itself on its belly, moves at first slowly about the basin, and at last completely revives and swims briskly about.

Edin. N. Phil. Jour.

Theological Seminaries of the United States.—The Quarterly Register and

Journal of the American Education Society, says, "The number of Theological Seminaries is 151, of which 3 are Congregational; 4 are Presbyterian; 2 are Baptist; 1 is Unitarian; 2 are Episcopalian; 2 are Evangelical Lutheran; and 1 is German Reformed. Since the

commencement of their operations they have educated 11,526 students. Of these 104 have been aided by the funds of the Seminaries, and 151 by Education Societies. The whole number of volumes in the libraries of the seminaries is 33,960; besides which

there are 3720 volumes in the libraries

of various societies belonging to the institutions. The residences of the students now at the seminaries are as fol-

lows:

Maine	15	Dist. of Columbia	2
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